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2 of typhus fever, 13 of enteric fever, 98 of scarlet fever, 16 of diphtheria, and 20 of measles.

On February 26, 1902, as requested by the Warren Line Steamship Company, I visited their steamship *Sachem*, bound for Boston, and vaccinated those of the officers, crew, and cattlemen who had not been recently successfully vaccinated.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Circular concerning vaccination of personnel of vessels bound for the United States.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *February 28, 1902.*

SIR: Adverting to previous dispatches on the subject of the outbreak of smallpox in this port, I have the honor to state that P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas, of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, reported here for duty on Monday, February 24, 1902, in accordance with instructions received by him by cable from Surg.-Genl. Walter Wyman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and I, therefore, after consultation with Dr. Thomas, issued a circular, 2 copies of which are herein inclosed.

Respectfully,

WM. M. OSBORNE,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Circular No. 13.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
London, England, February 27, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: On and after March 3, 1902, paragraph 3, article 5, of the quarantine regulations of the United States will be strictly enforced on all vessels leaving this port bound to any port in the United States, to wit:

"Steerage passengers and crew, coming from districts where smallpox prevails in epidemic form, or who have been exposed to smallpox, shall be vaccinated before embarkation, unless they show evidence of immunity to smallpox by previous attack or recent successful vaccination."

In order to obviate, as far as possible, detention in the sailing of steamers or sailing vessels, two working days' notice must be given in writing at this consulate-general as to the place, date, and hour of the intended departure of any steamship or sailing vessel.

P. A. Surg. A. R. Thomas, of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, has been detailed for duty at this port for the purpose of carrying out the above regulations.

No clean bill of health will be issued from this office unless the foregoing regulations be complied with.

WM. M. OSBORNE,
United States Consul-General.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *March 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau telegram of February 26, 1902, I have proceeded to institute an inspection and vaccination for smallpox according to the line of my cablegram. For that purpose, a circular was issued by the consul-general, and a copy sent to each of the more important steamship companies, a copy of which is inclosed, and all steerage passengers and crews on vessels clearing after to-day will be vaccinated as far as they will submit. * * *

The number of cases of smallpox here slowly increases, but the daily number recently has not seemed to be so large. Cases occur in many of the neighboring towns.

There were 69 deaths from smallpox in England during the week ended February 22, and of these 64 occurred in London, and of this number 21 occurred in the borough of Stepney, which is that most frequented by the sailors.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report on tuberculosis.

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, *January 21, 1902.*

The union of philanthropy and science marks a new phase in the struggle against the spread of tubercular diseases.

A society has been formed in France known as the polyclinical society for the treatment of tuberculosis and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Notice of the work of this society was made on January 6 to the academy of sciences and communicated by that body to the academy of medicine.

The practical aim of this society is to create 200 dispensaries, 5 of which are to be in Paris, where the best-known methods for the treatment of tuberculosis will be applied by physicians of high standing.

The poor are to be treated gratuitously in these dispensaries, and the rich at a moderate price.

The philanthropists who conceived the idea selected Roubaix as a field, where consumption is very prevalent, and more than a year ago opened a dispensary on one of the principal avenues of the town.

In that establishment patients have been treated by the best physicians of Roubaix, different methods being practiced in order to secure the best results.

Much interest is awakened in France by the founding of the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries. Mr. Gustave Rouanet, member of the chamber of deputies in the 18th district of Paris, recently delivered a lecture on the subject, which was attended by the prime minister, Mr. Waldeck Rousseau, Dr. Brouardel, ex-dean of the faculty of medicine, Professor Landouzy, and many other distinguished men of science.

Mr. Waldeck Rousseau has given assurance that the Government will cooperate in the work of founding antituberculosis dispensaries.

W. P. ATWELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Establishment of a sanatorium and dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculous teachers proposed.

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, *February 19, 1902.*

The teachers' mutual aid society held a congress at the Sorbonne last year by permission of the minister of public instruction to discuss ways and means to found a sanatorium and dispensaries for teachers afflicted with tubercular diseases. The teachers' friendly aid association was also represented at this congress.

It was decided to call a national meeting of the two societies under the law regulating mutual aid associations.